

Montana's Clean Indoor Air Act

Fully implemented on October 1, 2009

Because everyone deserves a smoke-free workplace

Montanans Strongly Support Our Smoke-free Law

- 87% of Montanans believe it is important for bar and casino employees to have a smokefree workplace.¹¹
- 83% of Montanans polled said it would be more enjoyable to go to a smokefree bar or casino.¹²
- 92% of Montanans said they would be as likely or more likely to visit smokefree bars and casinos.¹¹

Secondhand Smoke Kills

- Secondhand smoke exposure, even for as little as 30 minutes, can cause heart attacks. People at risk for heart disease or stroke are particularly vulnerable.^{1,2}
- Secondhand smoke exposure causes the delicate veins and arteries to become sticky and clogged.¹
- Secondhand smoke exposure causes a myriad of other health problems including heart disease and lung cancer in adults, low birth weight infants, sudden infant death syndrome, and childhood ear and respiratory infections. It also triggers asthma attacks in children.³
- Evidence suggests that exposure to secondhand smoke may increase risk for stroke.^{3,4}
- There is no safe level of exposure to secondhand smoke. Secondhand smoke contains more than 4,000 chemical compounds, at least 50 of which cause lung, breast or other cancers.⁵

Montana's Law Recognizes Citizens' Right to Breathe Clean Air

- The Montana Clean Indoor Air Act recognizes that the need to breathe smokefree air has priority over the desire to smoke.⁶
- More than 50,000 Americans die annually from secondhand smoke exposure, nearly four-fifths of them from heart disease.⁵

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- For every 8 smokers who die, 1 non-smoker also dies. Each year, an estimated 175 Montanans who never smoked die from breathing someone else's tobacco smoke.^{3,7}
- The air quality in a smoky bar or casino can easily exceed the safe outdoor standards adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency – three times worse than poor air quality due to wildfire.⁸

Sources

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Montana's Clean Indoor Air Law Protects Health

- Smokefree laws reduce heart attack rates by nearly 20%.²
- Clean indoor air laws increase the number of smokers who attempt to quit and help prevent youth starting to smoke.⁹
- Modern ventilation systems do not remove secondhand smoke toxins from the air inside a building and designated smoking rooms do not protect others in the building.⁵
- Secondhand smoke toxins adhere to surfaces, exposing people unknowingly to these toxins long after smoking has ceased.¹⁰